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BUMAN & BEEBLINGER.  
[670]

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 16,299. 號九十九百二千六萬一第一 日四十月六年二號宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1910. 三齊報 號十二月七日十一百九十一英港 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a34-2]

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[a172] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a364]

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NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a432]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a76]



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CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Knuskin in Water.

PRICES:

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [a240]

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [a229]

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Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [a316]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1910. [a243]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"VICTORIA, SHAMEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL  
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"VICTORIA, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRAYA GRANDE.

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47, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
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UNDERTAKES to execute with neatness  
all kinds of ARTISTIC LABELS,  
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Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [a233]

## INTIMATION

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will break out sooner or later between those two countries that the supposition must be dropped. In fact, from another point of view, it might be argued that the presence of a British Fleet in the Pacific would rather be an incentive to war than a deterrent, for if the challenge is to come from Japan, as Mr. FIENNES thinks it is, then Japan would certainly rather make it when her ally had a strong fleet in the contested waters, even if only for the sake of having someone to stand by and see fair-play. The only other alternative is that the British Pacific Fleet is to preserve the peace by preventing Australia helping the United States. To the mere outsider, not versed in the inner secrets of politics, as Mr. FIENNES evidently is, this would seem to provide cause for an even more violent disruption of the British Empire. Surely of all situations conceivable as leading to that end the situation of the mother country coercing one of the dependencies to keep the peace is the most fraught with significance. What Mr. FIENNES really means, unless it is only a little bit of flag-waving, remains locked in his bosom. He is in the happy position of being able to say, whatever happens, "I told you so." But to turn back to Mr. FIENNES' fundamental position, on which he bases his scheme of world politics, why is he so cocksure that Japan and the United States are going to fight? Upon this point he has a significant confession to make. "I cannot advance arguments to prove it by chapter and verse," he writes, "but there are a hundred indications which show that a collision between Japan and the United States is approaching." Mr. FIENNES does not tell us what the hundred indications are; he only tells us one or two reasons why they are going to fight. Japan is to defeat the United States to use the power thus required to cry "Hands off!" to the White Man. Japan is to fight the United States for the sake of the consolidation of the Yellow Peoples, which will be easily accomplished when Japan has proved herself invincible. The immediate cause of the war is either to be the insistence of the Americans on their right to trade on equal terms with the Japanese in Manchuria and Korea, or the treatment of the subjects of the Eastern Power on the Pacific slope. In the pet phrase of the Japanese schoolmaster when cornered by some zealous student of English on the choice between two pluses—either will do. The hundred indications remain concealed in the depth of Mr. FIENNES' mind; he does not give us even one. As for the reasons for war, Mr. FIENNES is not very convincing. The Japanese may be a little mad, as late Queen Victoria, back in the fifties, thought the British nation were, but are they so mad as all that? The war with Russia was for something substantial to keep back aggression and give Japan a settling point on the Asiatic continent. A war with America would give Japan at the most the Philippines—not a very desirable possession, and one which the Japanese Government would probably hesitate about accepting, and Hawaii. But where are the indications of such a war? To those in the Far East they are much less evident than to those in the West, judging by the articles which appear from time to time in the Home papers. To put the truth bluntly, Japan is not in a position to go to war. She has not yet recovered from the last war, which was a burden almost too great for her to bear. The resilience displayed after the war with China was absent on the conclusion of the war with Russia. It is true there was a boom of sorts, but it was entirely artificial. It was founded on some enterprises which have since nearly all collapsed, and the bubble burst on very small pressure—with disastrous results. The taxes imposed during the war have now been incorporated, without reduction, into the ordinary taxes, and will never be reduced. On the other hand, the cost of living has gone up, and will go up still higher, when the new tariff comes into operation. The depression in trade which set in after the collapse of the boom still continues, though the foreign trade returns show a slight improvement during the last few months. At the best, Japan with her monopolies and her protective tariff policy, has an uphill road to climb and is not looking for any more wars. Some indication of this is given by the fact that she is now negotiating a permanent peace with her old enemy—Russia. Mr. FIENNES' prophecies are only the old stories of the Yellow Peril in a new guise, the implication of which is that the white man cannot compete with the yellow man save in engines of destruction; that the white man can only keep himself from being run down by blowing the yellow man out of the water. Of all Eastern nations the Japanese have shown the greatest ability, and the greatest ac-

tivity in absorbing Western civilisation, but they are still very far from being able to compete with the West. The many marvellous legends circulated about the extraordinary powers of the Japanese have no foundation in fact. This year they are more plentiful than ever, and written in London are gravely descanting on many matters of which they know nothing, although correct information is obtainable. As soon as the world realises that the people of Japan are very much the same as other people in other countries, that they have their faults and their virtues, their noble qualities and their ignoble qualities, their intelligent pursuits and their crazes, the better it will be for everybody all round. But if people purposely set out to find a sensation it is extremely difficult to prevent them doing so, so probably Mr. FIENNES will find many believers.

The Macao opium farm has been let to a firm for \$148,000 per annum.

The nineteenth case of plague (fatal) was reported yesterday on board the a.s. *Yunnan*. It was imported from Canton.

It is reported that the Empress has consented to restore the navy with the funds of the Imperial family.

The first vessel to enter the newly-opened Port Arthur was the Portuguese warship *Yache da Gama*. She steamed in on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Wood fined a Chinese \$500 or three months' imprisonment at the Magistracy yesterday for being in possession of eighteen tools of opium.

An Indian constable appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of intimidating other Indians from joining the Police force. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

The following typhoon warning was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday: Depression over the Sulu Sea. It may develop into a typhoon.

A foreign woman, supposed to be a Russian, was found murdered at Shanghai last Friday. She was stabbed in fifteen places and the circumstances pointed to a sudden but deliberate onslaught.

Telegrams from Stretford announce that large numbers of workmen employed in the construction of the Amur Railway have abandoned the line owing to their hardships and to the small wages they receive.

The 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment is under orders to move from Allahabad to Dimpore, with a detachment at Dumbur. About the same time the 4th Battalion of the Middlesex will move from Singapore to Lebong.

Many curious things pass through the Post Office. A shroff's receipt which seems to have accidentally dropped into a letter box has been returned to the firm by the Hongkong postal authorities with a polite explanation.

Hongkong will be interested to learn that the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be opened about the middle of next week. Unfortunately the carriages are not yet ready, but the trucks will be converted temporarily into passenger wagons.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Commodore Byres called officially on His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government at Government House. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Kowloon Battery in his honour. His Excellency returned the call on H.M.S. *Tarver* at noon.

It is reported that the Hon. Colonial Secretary of Macao, Dr. Manilha, is going home shortly. By his departure the Colony of Macao loses one of its most capable officials. The services rendered by Dr. Manilha in Portuguese Africa are well known. In Macao he has proved himself to be an experienced administrator, and has done more for the Colony than many of his predecessors.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Wai-wan-pu will support the plan of H. E. Chang Jen-chin, Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, for pulling down the city wall of Shanghai. Good macadamised roads will be constructed around the city in order to forestall any demand by various nations for extending the international settlement in Shanghai. A competent deputy will be sent to Nanking to discuss this plan with the Viceroy.

A Peking message states that the Board of War has decided to request the Governors and Viceroys of Chih, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung to have the habits and health of the people who live along the sea coast carefully investigated and to report to the Board on these matters. It is reported that the Board of War propose to establish conscription offices in the regions mentioned, and recruits will be drawn from them for the navy as well as for the army.

Pongee silk caught the fancy of Russian workmen in the Far East, and Chinese peddlers in this new guise, the implication of which is that the white man cannot compete with the yellow man save in engines of destruction. The peddlers then hit upon the plan of making an expedition to Germany and, according to Tsingtao advice, a large number of them are applying to the Kiao-chou Government for passports.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN'S NEW TARIFF.

TOKYO, July 19th.  
The Official Gazette notifies that the new Japanese Tariff will come into force on July 17th, 1911.

[FROM THE "CHUNG HUA SAN PO."]

CANTON-HANKOW AND SZECHUEN RAILWAY LOANS.

PEKING, July 19th.

It is announced that the President of the Board of Posts and Communications intends to call a meeting of the Railway Boards concerned in Peking, the British, German American and French Ministers, and the representatives of the Provinces who opposed the loan, to discuss the matter with a view to arriving at a settlement.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, July 18th.

A deputation representing the Musalmans of China, Mongolia and Turkestan have arrived at Constantinople to congratulate the Sultan on his accession and on the establishment of a constitutional regime in Turkey.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" has arrived at Gravesend. The Mayor went on board and welcomed the visitors.

THE ROYAL INFLUENCE ON THE FORCES.

LONDON, July 18th.

The "Times" states that the Royal visit to Aldershot is regarded as strong evidence of the intention of the King to resuscitate the royal personal influence in the Forces.

The visit already has had an electrifying effect in the Aldershot Command.

Their Majesties embark on Thursday for a week's inspection of the Navy, including a review of the combined fleets.

CANADA'S MILITARY INEFFICIENCY.

LONDON, July 19th.

General Sir John French, Inspector General of the British Military Forces, has arrived in England.

"The Times" correspondent understands that his report is couched in the most succinct language, and that General French, believing the Canadians wish for the baldest truth, discloses a state of military inefficiency that will be a revelation to the Dominion.

THE KING'S FRENCH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, July 19th.

The Earl of Northampton, in announcing to President Faillieres the accession of King George, said His Majesty would never forget the proofs of friendship and affection which his late father had received from the French people.

King George was animated with the same feeling of affection, and it would be a keen satisfaction to His Majesty to see the entente cordiale continue to increase.

GOLD DISCOVERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Grand Trunk Pacific engineers report in the neighbourhood of Stewart, B.C., a remarkable discovery of quartz and gold. They say that a thousand stamps could be worked for a hundred years on ground they have traversed and scarcely mark the reef, which is many miles in extent and in places more than 2,000ft. high. There is, they report, a great mountain range of ore, and great porphyry dykes extend through the reef, and between them the ore from 20ft. to 1,000ft. wide. The engineers declare that this will prove to be the greatest mineral deposit ever made.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, July 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PLEINE JUDGE).

AN ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE.

Lai Fung and three others were indicted on a charge of armed robbery. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empannelled: W. M. Humphreys (foreman), E. H. Ray, J. Hunter, A. S. Currie, T. Hunter, C. Scott and E. E. Ellis.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, junior, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, stated that the prisoners were charged with what was usually called armed robbery, and also with receiving stolen property. He thought he would not have the slightest difficulty in proving that this robbery took place. It occurred at night time, and had all the attendant characteristics of armed robbery in this Colony. An armed band ransacked the house, which was at Kowloon, but owing to it being night, only one of the four prisoners was recognised as being there, and he was recognised by only one occupant of the house. That was the first prisoner. When he was arrested and taken to his home, his wife handed the police two pawn tickets, both of which related to property which was identified by witnesses as property stolen that night. The evidence against the second was that he was arrested at 36, Kowloon, and that in this house part of the stolen property was found. The third prisoner was arrested in the same house as the second, and in a matched case of garments stolen in this robbery were found, and were claimed by the prisoners. In addition were found a bag of paper, torches and other things used in armed robberies. He thought the jury would not have the slightest doubt that the first, second and third prisoners were concerned in the robbery, but the evidence against the fourth was much weaker. On him was found a purse which one of the witnesses claimed, and that was the only evidence against him. It would be for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that the purse belonged to the witness who claimed it.

After hearing the evidence the jury found the first prisoner guilty of armed robbery, and the other three guilty of receiving stolen goods.

His Lordship sentenced the first, who had a previous conviction, to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch. The receivers were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE SIEGE OF COLOWAN.

Macao, July 18th.

The military operations in Colowan seem to be confined to the efforts of the land force to clear the island. So far they have met with no resistance, and little or nothing has been seen of the pirates. The *Reinhardt Adria* has returned to Hongkong.

Eleven men were captured on board a junk in the inner harbour.

SILVER-WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday, 16th inst., Dr. and Mrs. Swan, of the Canton Hospital, held an "At Home," on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their wedding.

The "Times" states that the Royal visit to Aldershot is regarded as strong evidence of the intention of the King to resuscitate the royal personal influence in the Forces.

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WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 19th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the E. and N.E. coasts of China owing to the typhoon which is moving Northwards and crossing the Lower Yangtze, probably in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang. It is likely to return to the N.E. and cross the Yellow Sea.

Pressure has increased quickly over Formosa and the S.E. coast of China, and decreased slightly in the Southern Philippines. It is high over the Pacific, to the S.E. of Japan.

Fresh S.W. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.36 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S.W. and S. winds, fresh fair

Formosa Channel Same as No. 1

South coast of China between Same as No. 1

Hongkong and Lamocka Same as No. 1

South coast of China between Same as No. 1

Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1

After hearing the evidence his Worship dismissed the charge.

## CHEMIST CHARGED WITH EVADING OPIUM ORDINANCE.

MORPHINE NOT MARKED ON SHIP'S MANIFEST.

Before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Mr. G. A. Watkins, general manager of Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., was charged with that he did not, on the importation of one package of morphine into the Colony by the a.s. *Bandar*, declare the amount of morphine contained therein.

Mr. H. I. Denys, senior, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Alma & Castro (of Messrs. d'Alma & Smith).

Mr. Denys informed the Court that this was a charge brought by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports under section 54 of the Opium Ordinance 23 of

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. A. W. Brawn (Registrar-General), Colonel Sir Joseph Fayer, P.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng-Hon-Tse, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Lister (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## NULLAHS NEAR MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH submitted the following minute relative to the nullahs to the east of the Military Hospital:—I have to report that I inspected the channels and nullahs to the east of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, in company with Major Probyn, R.A.M.C. The channeling is defective in places as the result of the recent storms, and needs repairing, while the large nullah from Magazine Gap should be dealt with by cutting wide grooves in the stone bed to facilitate the flow of the water, and by filling in with cement the cuttings pockets in which water lies, pending the time when it can be properly trained. I noticed a dam across a tributary to this nullah on about the same level as the hospital, which collects water for the Bowen Road aqueduct to which it is carried by a pipe. This should be done away with, or carried very much higher up stream; also a small dam and pipe in the cemented channel close to the hospital should be removed. There is a large quantity of brushwood on the hillside (Crown Land) to the east of the hospital which ought to be cut down for a distance of 200 yards from the hospital buildings, leaving only trees. The Botanical and Forestry Department undertake this work above the Kennedy Road level.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minutes.—Stricter supervision of these nullahs should be kept, and repairs due to storms, etc., would then come to notice before outbreaks of illness draw attention to them. It would also prevent the coolies bathing in these pools, as I have seen comparatively little.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said he would not go so far without having information about other nullahs. He believed the malaria at West Point was bad present, and there was equally important work to be done there. All he was willing to do now was to put this on the list of urgent nullahs.

The PRESIDENT said there were three other nullahs which had been put down for training. One at Shek-tontsun, running past the University, was actually being trained at the present moment. Another was at Mt. Austin, and this was undertaken on the recommendation of the select committee in connection with the Pek-falam reservoir. He should say this, from a malaria point of view, was not so important as the one already mentioned. The third was at Wongnei-cheong, where for years there had been complaints from residents. All three nullahs were on the list to be trained, but he did not think there was much malaria this year at Wongnei-cheong. He agreed with Mr. Hooper that if this work was done it would be better to make a good job of it while they were at it, as a rough training would probably mean that it would have to be done again sooner or later. At the same time, he thought nullah training at Wongnei-cheong should not be forgotten.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS asked what it would cost to train all the three nullahs. Most of the people who were affected by the nullah at West Point, he understood, were Government servants, and they were constantly complaining of the effects of fever. It seemed to him that these complaints had been going on now for years, and hesitation in spending, say, \$3,000 was affecting not only health, but life, which was surely more important than \$3,000.

The PRESIDENT said he pointed out before that the vote for training of nullahs this year, which was probably all spent, was \$15,000. With that money spent, an extra vote would be required to train this nullah near the Military Hospital if undertaken. Therefore it did not look as if the Government were neglecting to train nullahs. He thought the amount spent on the training of nullahs had probably been not less than \$15,000 yearly since 1900. The number of trained nullahs that could be seen about would afford ample proof of that.

Mr. HOOPER's motion that the training of the nullah in the neighbourhood of Mt. Austin Barracks should be considered urgent and trained at once at a cost estimated at \$3,000 was then put, and seconded by the President.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL asked that the move should add that the Government be requested to increase the vote under this heading. He thought \$15,000 a very small sum indeed for this most important work.

Mr. HOOPER agreed, and asked that the remarks of the Principal Medical Officer should be forwarded to the Government so that they might see what induced the Board in coming to this decision.

The motion was carried, but the Hon. Mr. Hewett declined to vote because he said he was not at all satisfied that the training of this particular nullah was the most urgent.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minutes.—I am strongly in favour of this being done as soon as possible. Money expended promptly in the best of economies in such a case.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the work should be done.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—We should have a report from our own men as well, and the Medical Officer of Health should bring to our notice at the same time all the nullah training work he considers should be undertaken, so that we may judge of the comparative urgency of each item. What is the vote for nullah training?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I agree with the Registrar-General. There are a number of nullahs which should be attended to, some possibly of equal importance to the nullah specially referred to.

The PRESIDENT stated that the opinion of the Board's Medical Officer on this question had been supplied, as requested by one of the members. The vote for nullah training was \$15,000 in the 1910 estimate. The whole question in the two papers before the meeting was whether the training of the nullah near the Military Hospital was of sufficient importance to take precedence of any other works of the kind in the Colony, and was work so pressing that they should recommend it being undertaken at once. If properly trained, it would cost \$3,000, but the Medical Officer of Health in his report made an alternative suggestion.

NULLAHS NEAR MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER thought it was of the utmost importance that this nullah should be efficiently trained at once. Temporary measures might do for some time, but it appeared to him that it would have to be properly trained later. At the present moment there were nine cases of malarial fever from the family quarters below the Military Hospital, five cases had broken out in his own company, and three patients who were admitted to hospital with other diseases had contracted malaria there. There were also fifteen cases from the city of Victoria, making in all 32 cases. He was perfectly convinced in his mind that all these cases emanated from the nullah in question. In samples of water he had examined he had found larvae of the anopheline variety. He had also been told there were cases of malaria at the top end of the nullah amongst residents. On these grounds he urged the importance of having the nullah trained before any other work was done, although he quite agreed with the remarks of the Registrar-General.

Mr. HOOPER thought, after what they had heard from the Principal Medical Officer, that it was the duty of the Board to strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of training this nullah at once. He thought it would be money well spent, and the adoption of temporary measures would simply mean a recurrent vote. Therefore he would move that the Board recommend the Government to take immediate steps to train the nullah.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said he would not go so far without having information about other nullahs. He believed the malaria at West Point was bad present, and there was equally important work to be done there. All he was willing to do now was to put this on the list of urgent nullahs.

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The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER thought moveable dust bins would be better.

The PRESIDENT agreed, but pointed out that in wet weather the coolies took the covers to protect them from the rain.

## WHISKY AND MILK.

The Government Analyst submitted results of the examinations made by him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance for the quarter ending June 30th. Of the nine samples of milk examined all were found to be genuine, but one of the six samples of whisky examined was found to be adulterated.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—What steps were taken with regard to the sample of whisky found adulterated? I think that the source of this sample should be published.

The PRESIDENT said he had referred this matter to the Captain Superintendent of Police and Captain Badjou said there was one case in which the Analyst reported the liquor slightly adulterated and suggested that a warning would suffice. The Captain Superintendent submitted the matter to the Government, was instructed to warn the seller, and did so, but if the name was required he could supply it. A circular was sent round to all dealers last month calling attention to the new definition of whisky, brandy and rum, and the sample in question was taken by Inspector Withers before that circular was issued. The President asked Dr. Fitzwilliams if he wished to press the matter.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said he did not, but he heard from the Principal Medical Officer, that it was the duty of the Board to strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of training this nullah at once. He thought it would be money well spent, and the adoption of temporary measures would simply mean a recurrent vote. Therefore he would move that the Board recommend the Government to take immediate steps to train the nullah.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL said he would not go so far without having information about other nullahs. He believed the malaria at West Point was bad present, and there was equally important work to be done there. All he was willing to do now was to put this on the list of urgent nullahs.

The PRESIDENT said there had only been a slight adulteration in this case, and he presumed that was why nothing further was done in the matter. A case of gross adulteration would mean a Police Court case, and he presumed a man so charged would receive greater publicity if it could be done.

## DISAPPROVED GOVERNMENTAL POLICY.

Mr. HOOPER asked what steps had been taken to give effect to the resolution which the Board passed at its last meeting regarding the urinal near the Water Police Station at Kowloon.

The PRESIDENT said the reply from the Government was being circulated then.

Mr. HOOPER—Perhaps you might tell us what it is?

The PRESIDENT said the reply was that the Government thanked the Board for their recommendation in the matter and had considered the site which was recommended by the Board, but had found that the one opposite the station in Canton Road was more suitable. That was the gist of the reply.

Mr. HOOPER—If that is the gist of the reply, I would ask if it is not treating the Board rather contemptuously. Papers are circulated to members which go through and take the trouble to visit the site and thoroughly digest the question on which we are invited to express an opinion, and by that time the building is half erected. When we discussed this question the other day I find that this building was practically finished. If the Government had already considered the subject and made up their minds, what was the good of their wasting the time of members of this Board? I acquit you, Mr. President, because I don't think, when you brought the matter before us last meeting, that you were aware the building was in course of erection.

The PRESIDENT—In reply to this I may say I ascertained by a visit to Kowloon that the old urinal was being pulled down. As I had received no communication by that time I referred the matter to the Government, and it appears that during this time the work of the Board detailed one of its inspectors who has received a little training similar to the mosquitoes trained by me to go round and inspect likely places where mosquitoes may breed during the malarial season?

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER forwarded this letter another in which he reported visiting the nullah in question, and stating that he was of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to do away with these water holes, as their existence as breeding ponds for the anopheline variety in particular, was a serious menace not only to the Military Hospital, and to the new block of buildings (married quarters) just below the hospital, but to the Colony generally. During the last long drought the Military Hospital was infested with mosquitoes, and it was some time before this probable, and apparently only possible, source of danger was discovered. Some of the pools were found teeming with larvae (anopheline). He had intended bringing this to the notice of the Board, but the heavy rain which came washed out the whole nullah, and for a long time the Hospital was not troubled. This later and shorter drought had demonstrated the fact that fresh larvae had been discovered and mosquitoes had again begun to infest the building, which was ample proof that so long as these water holes existed, so long would danger exist. Perhaps the Board could see a way to stopping this nuisance either by filling up the holes or rough training the nullah.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS minutes.—I am strongly in favour of this being done as soon as possible. Money expended promptly in the best of economies in such a case.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the work should be done.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—We should have a report from our own men as well, and the Medical Officer of Health should bring to our notice at the same time all the nullah training work he considers should be undertaken, so that we may judge of the comparative urgency of each item. What is the vote for nullah training?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I agree with the Registrar-General. There are a number of nullahs which should be attended to, some possibly of equal importance to the nullah specially referred to.

The PRESIDENT stated that most of these proceedings were taken for the damping of rubbish. In small lanes rubbish was thrown down from upper windows, and five minutes after the scavenging coolies had passed, those lanes were as bad again. Carta had been placed at different parts of the city, but these were removed on account of complaints of residents in their vicinity.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that permanent dust bins should be erected in different parts of the city. The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—We should have a report from our own men as well, and the Medical Officer of Health should bring to our notice at the same time all the nullah training work he considers should be undertaken, so that we may judge of the comparative urgency of each item. What is the vote for nullah training?

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## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19th.

## CHANGED CONDITION.

It is interesting to watch the difference the change in monarchs has made to the life of the well-to-do circles of His Majesty's subjects. As there will be no Royal participation in Cowes week this year there is a lull in yachting as a Society pastime and only the old enthusiasts will be seen on the Solent. But shooting is a different story. To begin with, the shorter season and the lessened entertainment, not to mention the rubber boom, have left our home-grown aristocrats with money enough to run the best grouse moors in Scotland, with the result that American millionaires are not having all their own way for once. There will be Royal activity in Scotland, too, for in a few weeks, after Windsor and the Isle of Wight have been visited by the King and Queen, Balmoral will one more become the centre of the circle that revolves round the reigning monarch of Great Britain. There has been a report that an establishment will be bought on the Kent coast, not far from Margate, and another in Ireland, but there is nothing definite about that yet. Prince Henry is going to school at Broadstairs in that region of Kent, and the air is full of good news about him.

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with regard to the sample of whisky found adulterated? I think that the source of this sample should be published.

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moveable dust bins would be better.

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considered the site which was recommended by the

Board, but had found that the one opposite the

station in Canton Road was more suitable. That

was the gist of the reply.

Mr. HOOPER—If that is the case, I think

it would be better to publish the name of the

seller.

The PRESIDENT said he had referred this

## NOTICE.

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## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in procuring Subscription Griffins for the next Race Meeting will be held at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant, at 12 NOON.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910. [642]



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Miscellaneous Materials (FILEWOOD, LIME, WHITE, CHARCOAL, BROOMS, BAMBOO MATERIALS, etc., etc.) to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, and should be returned not later than NOON on the 25th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender.

EDGAR WATTS,

Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [643]

## KIDNEYS

## AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S.

KIDNEYS

60 CENTS PER DOZ.

THE

## DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's HOSE (SOCKS) inserted Shirts and Designs, also HOSE GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS, STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS. Best Quality of PEARL, BUTTONS, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARFS, DRESSES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEM-SHITCH, COTTON and LINEN, DRESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, &c., &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-AL & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [707]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG, at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [545]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. with CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. STEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both days inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [823]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six DOLLARS 1.00 per Share for Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both days inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [87]

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## TO LET

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [105]

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [365]

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Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [705]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [705]

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You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

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**BOVRIL**  
THE MIGHTY ENERGISER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef  
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WINCARNIS,  
THE GREATEST TONIC  
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WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.  
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,  
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

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With Which Incorporated the  
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I. Authorised Capital £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital 1,212,000 0 0  
II. Extra Funds 3,483,135 6 7  
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates  
SHIEN, TOME & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

[783]

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A purely  
Vegetable  
Sweetmeat  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most  
agreeable method of administering the  
only certain remedy for Intestinal or  
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,  
and especially adapted for children.  
To be obtained of all Druggists.  
Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING,  
London, Eng.

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LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

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OLD VAT**



**LADIES' SAFE  
REMEDY**

For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, Steel Drops and Penny Royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sold by all Chemists.

**SCOTCH WHISKY**  
SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

593

**WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL**

**MAGNIFICENT BELLING AT CONSECRATION.**

It is not long, as time is counted, since the first stones of a great Byzantine building were laid one upon another at Westminster, under the watchful eye of Bentley, the architect, and since Londoners first went out of their way a little to gaze at the high straight tower, the dome, and towers and massive walls. Eastern, and rather bizarre at first to Western eyes of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral.

But yesterday—June 28th—complete in structure and free from debt, Westminster Cathedral was, says, the London exchange, solemnly consecrated, and its altars were blessed, according to the old rites of the old faith.

For Roman Catholics in England it was, of course, a ceremony of high importance and solemnity, and to others, not of that faith but knowing something of history, something of the old symbolism of the Christian faith, and with an eye for the beauty of rich colour, and of ecclesiastic pageantry, and of old world ritual, it cannot be without interest.

Let us think of the history, with an imagination touched by the living drama of the Christian religion. Eight hundred and forty-five years ago (one year before Norman William rode as a conqueror to London) Edward the Confessor's Church of St. Peter at Westminster was dedicated on Holy Innocents' Day. Round the church, built by Saxon hands went Bishops with chanting monks, and they marked the door-posts with the sign of the cross, and the walls, and the tabernacles of the altar, and they sang and spoke words, old ones that to thrust off all evil spirits from the house of the Lord, in which there might dwell only cleanliness and beauty and "gladsome peace."

Yesterday again Bishops walked about a church in Westminster, and priests chanted again the old litany, and inside the church there was the same rite, almost word by word and act by act, which was used for the Church of St. Peter, now Westminster Abbey, eight and a half centuries ago. The imagination may fill up the gulf between those years and now—a gulf stretching with strife and tragedy and religious turmoil, and martyrs of many creeds.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony yesterday was a long one. It began at 7.30 in the morning. It ended at 2.30. It began in the quiet and lonely vastness of the cathedral, with only the Bishops and the clergy busy there in prayer and preparation. It ended before a great multitude watching the final acts of consecration.

Inside in the cathedral—yet a multitude in themselves—the Archbishop of Westminster and thirteen Bishops, and many canons and chaplains, and acolytes, made all things ready. Tables were brought out into the sanctuary, and spread as though for the feast of a great lord, with many strange things, as they seemed to the uninitiated. There were vessels of ashes, and salt and wine, and water, and omes of oil, and leaves of bread and wooden spoons, and clean white cloths and little waxen crosses.

Upon the walls of the church twelve crosses had been carved. Upon the floor there was marked a great white cross stretching right across the nave. There was busy work in preparing the walls and the floor. For everything that was to be used had to be consecrated to a high purpose, and things of common use had a spiritual significance.

To the great door of the cathedral went the Archbishop, followed by the Bishops, and knocking it once over the threshold with his pastoral staff, he said: "Lift up your gates, ye princes, and be lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in."

A voice asked: "Who is this King of Glory?" and the answer came: "The Lord strong and mighty and the Lord mighty in battle."

Out in the sunlight before the cathedral, where a great crowd had gathered, came the procession of the Bishops and the clergy. In the crowd were white-robed men of St. Vincent of Paul, and many black-robed nuns, and priests, and lay and eighteeners who understood nothing of all this ceremony and its meaning but were held spell-bound by this strange sight in London streets.

The sun glinted upon the golden minxes of the fourteen Bishops, and upon their rich robes, and the wind fluttered the crimson robes of the monsignori and canons, the white surplices of the acolytes. A band of monks passed by chanting—Franciscans in brown habits, Benedictines in black, Carmelites in white, with shaven heads and bare feet. Curious lanterns of Eastern shape, in which the candles guttered, were carried high, and behind them came priests, straight and stiff as soldiers, upon whose shoulders rested the pels of tabernacles or shrines. Inside were the relics of martyrs—of Englishmen who three centuries and more ago went to the torture-chamber, and the burning-torches, and the scaffold. Their bodies, perhaps, had rotted on London gateways and gallows, but now their bones were being carried in honour before the London populace. Strange ironies of history!

ALMA AND OMEGA.

The Archibishop sprinkled the walls of the cathedral with the water he had blessed, and upon the threshold he traced a cross, saying: "Behold the sign of the Cross! Flee, ye phantoms, and upon entering he raised his hand in blessing and said, "Peace be to this house." Afterwards, with his pastoral staff he traced the letters of the Greek alphabet and of the Latin alphabet in ashes thrown upon the great white cross traced upon the floor of the nave—a symbol believed to be of Coptic origin, yet understood now to mean that Jesus Christ is the great Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, of faith and love.

Three times the Bishops and the clergy made a circuit of the cathedral, and then the great procession passed up the nave which was still empty and desolate, while the people waited without. At each end of the nave it broke up into little groups—the Archibishop with his canons and chaplains and acolytes passing up to the high altar, where all the light and colour of the cathedral are concentrated in the glory of the great baldachino and the rich marbles and mosaics with which the walls have been dressed, each other Bishop, with his own attendant clergy, going to one of the side chapels, to consecrate its altar, with the same rites and at the same time as the Archibishop at the high altar. And each Bishop was preceded by the reliquary of a saint to be buried under the altar-stone, according to a custom at least a thousand years old.

The people had thronged into the vastness of the cathedral now. There were men and women there who were of the same blood as the martyrs and defenders of the faith in the time of persecution. No longer have they to keep their faith in hiding behind secret panels and in dark holes. Foremost among them was the Duke of Norfolk, whose warlike face and black beard made him conspicuous in any crowd.

The ceremony went on at the high altar and at thirteen other altars, and anthems of gladness and praise were sung to the earliest music of the church. Solemn High Mass followed with all the grandeur of royal pageantry and magnificent music by which the Roman Catholic

Church celebrates the central mystery of her faith.

It would need a book to describe the full ceremony in Westminster Cathedral yesterday, for each word and act goes back through a thousand years of faith, and is surrounded by the history of spiritual symbolism. Apart altogether from its religious significance, this ceremony of consecration, according to the old ritual, is of profound interest to students of history, for it was by such ceremony that our forefathers in the early ages of the world felt themselves safeguarded against the malignant spirits of the unseen world. The church was a hallowed house, swept clean of all the devils which troubled the heart of man.

**SUFFRAGETTES AND JIU-JITSU.**

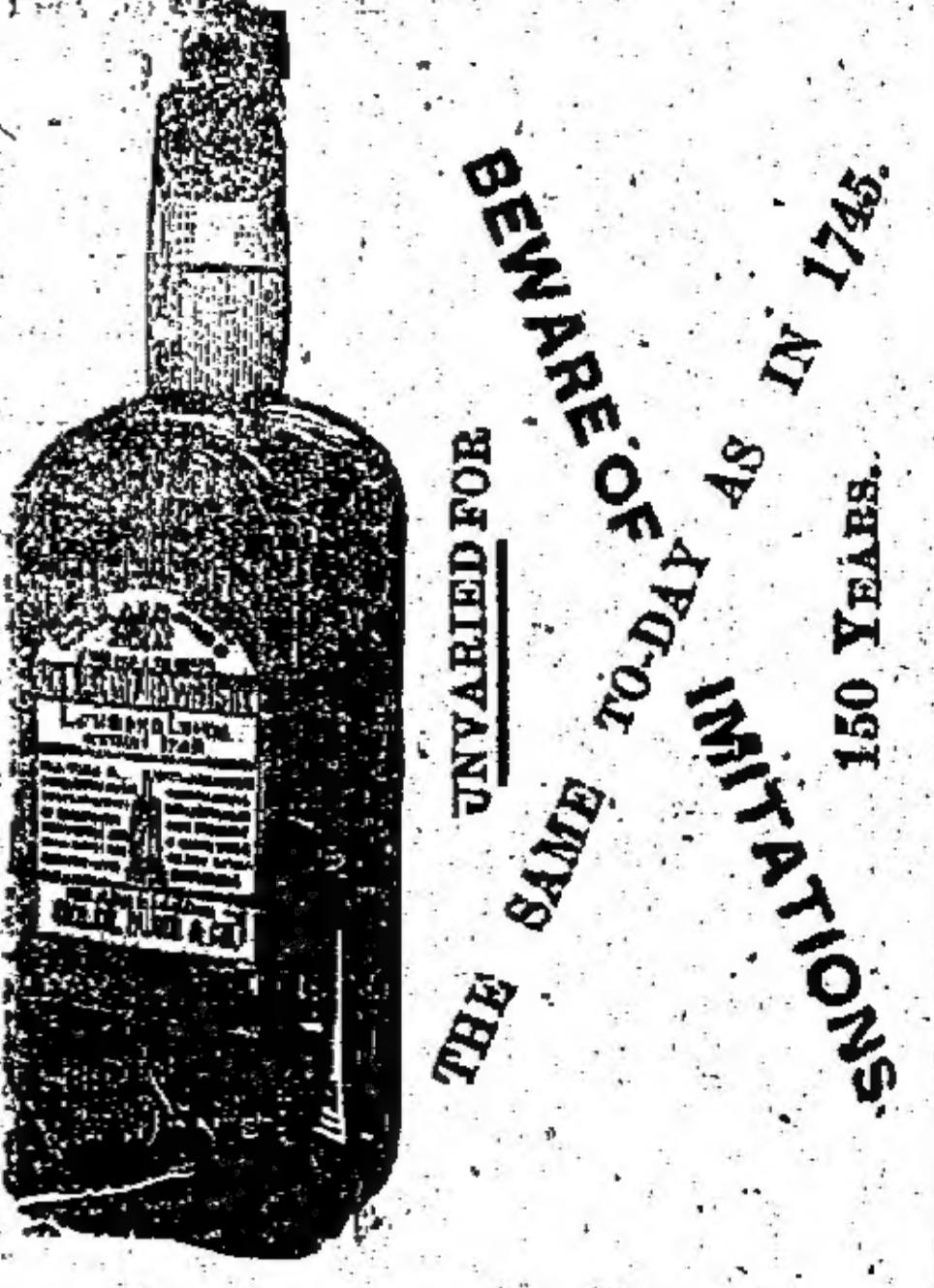
No longer is the annoying male interloper to disturb the tranquillity of the peaceful Suffragettes at her meetings. A Women Athletes' Society, the latest adjunct of the Women's Freedom League, has been organised by Mrs. Garrard, a jiu-jitsu expert, and Miss Kelly, one of the hunger-strikers who entered a Dundee meeting by way of the fanlights.

Mrs. Garrard is not an inch taller than five feet, but she has already enjoyed the pleasure of throwing a six-foot policeman over her shoulder. "He was a very nice man, but he didn't mind a bit," she said yesterday. "But there are other men who are not a bit nice, men who are merely silly and a nuisance to others besides themselves."

"I have already had the pleasure of ejecting one youth from a women'sничес meeting, and after we had our new society in full swing for some months we hope to have a regular band of jiu-jitsu officers, who will be able to deal with all the male rowdies who dare to bother us. Only to-day I received a letter from the headmistress of a North London girls' school saying that she desires to enrol all her pupils in our society."

**HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.**—Keep your Complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Lait Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. Sole Agents.

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**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per *Derawongse*, from Bangkok, Mr. F. Schuhler.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. D. Turnbull, Mr. W. J. Waite, Dr. W. R. Lamb, Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Mr. S. Okumura, Mr. P. Rodriguez and Mr. M. Young.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from London, Mr. for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Messrs. A. E. Carrington, Mr. W. T. Sturton, and E. C. Cook; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram; Mr. and Mrs. Samson and child; for Kobe, Messrs. K. Makino, Y. Seta, K. Fujino, Y. Saka, N. Goseida, S. Taio, C. Niino, K. N. Power, A. N. Power, K. Tanji, S. Tsumoda, Mr. H. Uemura and child; for Yokohama, Messrs. T. Nishikawa, A. Lovis, E. Whitlock, T. Yamaguchi and W. D. Wentworth.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. M. Chambers, Messrs. F. E. Cross, Paul Duschen, E. G. Edwards, P. L. Gilman, G. D. Hawley, E. R. Kirwin, C. A. Peters, H. C. Petersen, S. T. Polk, C. F. Remer, Carl Ringstrand, W. C. Rose and F. G. Ross, Miss R. Schwarts, Messrs. L. R. Stavens, H. C. Stanton, L. C. Todd, A. L. Udley and O. G. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Warner, Messrs. C. A. Whipple, C. A. Berthas, T. Tashiro, H. Hadenroy and A. S. Erd, Chun, Mrs. Lam, Mr. E. L. Hughes, Miss G. Owen and servant, Mr. J. F. McGregor and servant, Dr. L. E. Hartman, Mr. C. A. McKeown, Mr. B. E. Magic and servant, Mr. Takada, Mr. B. Magic and servant.

Per *Mishima Maru*, from Japan, &c., for Hongkong, Rev. O. H. Hughes, Mr. K. Lam, Mr. R. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Engle, Mr. H. Ellis, Miss. Fraser, Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mr. E. Ros, Master Messia, Mr. and Mrs. Porfirio Chaves; for Singapore, Mr. Y. Ogawa, Mr. S. Tomizawa, Mr. S. Monta, Mr. K. Kotayashi, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shoji, Messrs. Gafford and Riggemann; for Penang, Miss. N. Yamada; for Malacca, Lt.-Col. H. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ogawa, Mrs. G. Shirley, Dr. S. Saita, Mr. D. Nakada, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. S. Sawamura, Mr. S. Kagawa, Mr. H. Taniguchi and Mr. S. Ninomiya; for London, Mr. K. Ohta, Mr. R. Koganei, Master W. A. Moses, Messrs. K. Matano, Midomo, Tomimura, Fujiwara, Oguchi and Kanizawa; for Antwerp, Dr. S. Sato and Mr. A. Vlot.

DEPARTED.

Per *Polynesia*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. Trumbull, Mrs. Casanova, Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy, Mr. and Mrs. Kirchmeyer, Mr. Remedios, Mr. A. Lois and daughter, and 21 passengers of Circassians.

Per *Tonkin*, for Europe, &c., Miss W. D. Kraft, Messrs. D. de Metto, Brandas, Smith, Morgan, Sanders, Pulsar and B'Ormer, Mrs. E. Seitz, Mr. Kawai, Misses Trombetti (2), Miss Cunne, Mr. Harcherwald, Dr. R. Lamb and Mr. Muckner.

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THE THERAPION NO. 1 is a medicine which, after a few days' continuous use, quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin, and which, in addition to its pleasant and agreeable taste, is useful for those who are subject to skin troubles—but whether from them or not, you may always be sure that the THERAPION NO. 1 is safe and good.

THE THERAPION NO. 2, partly of blood, scurvy, piplite, spots, blisters, pain and swelling, especially in the feet, is a medicine which, after a few days' continuous use, quickly removes all the above-mentioned disorders, effectively preventing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, scrofula, &c., it is a medicine which, after a few days' continuous use, quickly removes all the above-mentioned disorders, effectively preventing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, scrofula, &c., it is a medicine which, after a few days' continuous use, quickly removes all the above-mentioned disorders, effectively preventing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm





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434  
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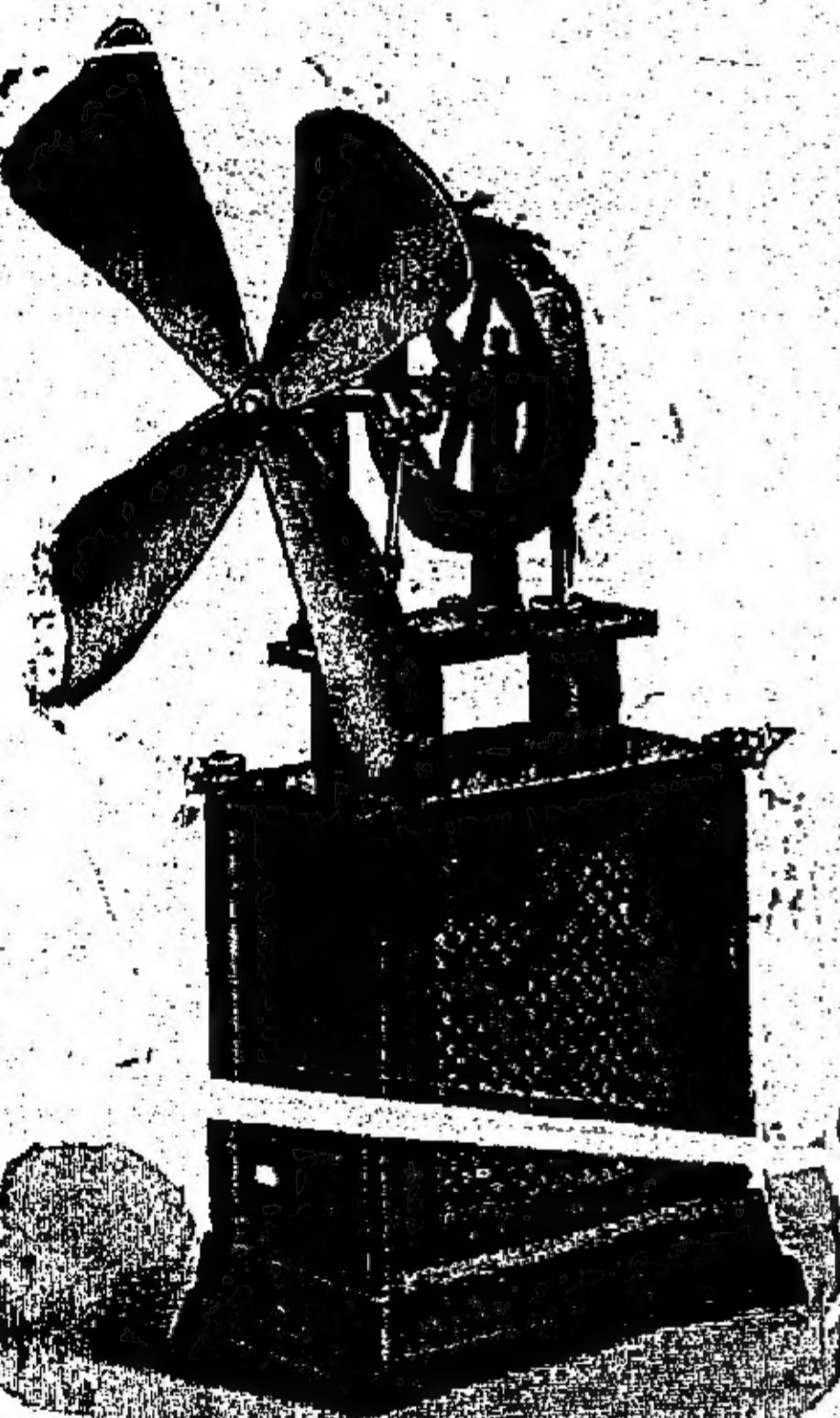
Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The *Asiago*, with the English mail of the 24th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the  
16th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 6 a.m. This packet brings the  
parcels mailed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 15th of June and for  
despatch overland on the 22nd of June.

TO	PER	DATE
Quang Chow Wan and Haiphong	Manche	Wednesday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai-tan	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Ha-yan	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Mausang	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Japan	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Taku and Anping	John Maro	Wednesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang and Soura' sva	Holstein	Wednesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Tai-ting-tau, Chefoo and Nanchwang	Yuan-zen	Wednesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hai-nan	Thursday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Chou-hua Maro	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Shantung	Thursday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Chen-chen	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Chao-foo and Tientsin	Hai-chow	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	As-sa-ye	Thursday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Loong-qua	Friday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	Saturday, 23rd, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN...		Saturday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) ...		
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The Postal mail will be closed on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m.		
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Amoy and Foochow		
Shanghai		
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow		

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